

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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NEWS ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGEST SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

THE confectioner by the appropriate name of Gerken seems to have gotten into quite a pickle in Brooklyn. It will soon be necessary to class ice cream with hash and sausage as an article of faith rather than of diet.

WHEN Mr. William M. Evans drops in to humor his wit is apt to be worthy of note. He has just characterised the Independents as a "marquis party," and said they would have to stand a vast amount of jolting in the Democratic pouch. He might have truthfully added, that they wouldn't be fed or acknowledged meanwhile, and were liable to get shaken out whenever they were too heavy to carry.

We hear considerable inquiry as to the labors of the law and order league and will be glad to furnish space in our columns for a report of their labors or a statement of their plans, unless a publication of these latter might, to use a familiar expression, "defeat the ends of justice." If the town is so orderly that the league finds nothing requiring their attention, we shall be glad to publish the fact that we live in a law-abiding community.

A PAMPHLET is in our possession, presumably for editorial notice, in which we find the history, biography and genealogy—to say nothing of the personal habits and customs—of Dr. R. H. McDonald, of the Prohibition Party. If this is designed to catch our vote we are afraid that it won't succeed. No, not even when we learn that he "is fortunately blessed with the financial ability to make that good will very valuable in promoting the success of the movement." This certainly means "bar," and we thought that Temperance men scored the bar! and all its works. Dr. McDonald is a good-looking man of decided avoritism. He would also like to be President—but he forgets that Ben Butler is prowling around, seeking to gobble up all the little parties that are lost in the woods. And even a man as big as Dr. McDonald will not make half a bite for the capacious powers of the Great Strombium, who always has an eye to the main chance.

The Nomination.

A clever and good natural correspondent, in last week's issue, seemed somewhat troubled because he had failed to discover the jewel of consistency in the possession of some of his Republican friends. For a brilliant and shining specimen of this jewel, we commend him to the Democratic party's recent exhibition at Chicago. That consistency of action which, for twenty-five years, has enabled the Republicans to confidently rely upon their opponents making some gigantic blunder at every critical period, is one of the most amazing features of American politics. And now they have done it again. The nomination of Grover Cleveland is not bad; it is not dangerous. It is simply weak—deplorably weak.

But a little while ago Mr. Cleveland was unheard of outside of his own county. He has now become known the world over. This sudden rise of itself is nothing against him. Napoleon, Grant and Lincoln sprang into the public view quite as suddenly. But here the similarity ends. The campaigns in Italy, the capture of Donaldson and Vicksburg, the slavery debates with Douglas were passports to greatness. The people saw, believed, trusted. What has Mr. Cleveland ever done to merit the first place in this great nation? What is he, that we should trust to his keeping the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Presidency? He is honest! Shades of our fathers, have we then, indeed, fallen so low, has virtue become so rare that the bare possession of this alone entitles a man to a

high place among our rulers? Are all our men of first rank in ability destitute of morality? Do energy, ambition, experience, penetration and skill dwarf, wither and blast uprightness and honesty, so that we must needs choose between goodness and incompetence? Not yet. There is a great deal of virtue in this Christian land; too much of it, in fact, for a few men to absorb it all and create a corner in it. Because a man is good is not an all sufficient reason why he should be made a President or a Preacher.

There are many men of splendid abilities and unblemished private characters in the Democratic party, with all the years of experience and the knowledge of men and affairs necessary to discharge the duties of statesmen. Why were these, the natural leaders passed by? Because they all had records, and, according to the judgment of the people of the United States, the records were politically bad. It remains to be seen whether it was wise to snub Randall, to cheat Macdonald; to slight Thurman, and outrageously exasperate Kelly in order to nominate a feeble man like Cleveland.

The Democratic Platform.

The declaration of principles recently adopted at Chicago by the Democratic party is a promising document. While re-affirming the old and enduring doctrines of Jefferson, it recognises the existence of "new issues, born of time and progress," and loudly demands a change, based upon the corruptions known to follow the long continuance in power of any party, the fraud of '76, and the lavish use of money by which the election of 1880 was purchased. As a platform, it is ingeniously written, long where it should be short, and short where it might well be detailed; but greatest in its forgetfulness of the past and abundant pledges for the future. One or two maladroit references, however, inadvertently suggest the existence of a history.

The noble struggle of the 45th and 46th Congresses, by which the presence of troops at the polls was forbidden, is specially approved, suggesting the unfortunate operations of the Ku Klux, and the attempt to wipe from the statute books the legislative results of the war. The failure of the Republican party to restore the merchant marine is made the basis of unfavorable comparison with the anti-war period. The work of Rebel pirates is fortunately forgotten. There is no plank against polygamy, and there is a reference to civil service reform in just six words—suggestive, perhaps, of the duration of the competitive system under Democratic administration. We have called it a promising document. An obliging young man of business contracted the unfortunate habit of promising whatever was asked at his hand. The performance was in the inverse ratio of the assurances given. His friends were delighted. He was dubbed the "promising young man." Perhaps the Democracy may yet be known as the *promising* party. Change, the restoration of the merchant marine and the incorporation of labor organizations are the lines upon which the Democratic party would rejoice to fight the coming political battle. The tariff plank is an ingenious straddle, carefully designed to meet the wants of those who favor a protective tariff, while boldly demanding reduction and an imposition of duties on luxuries and for public purposes alone. In a work on Political Economy, this plank would stand as a pretty fair definition of free trade. The fact that it was reported by a committee, a majority of whose members were free-traders, that it was carried by a convention two-thirds of whom were infected with the same doctrine, and that these look with undisguised pleasure upon its passage, should be decisive as to its character.

Upon the whole, this platform is long, badly arranged, full of platitudes and sounding sentences; but devoid of direct, plain, straightforward and detailed statements. In this respect, it will contrast unfavorably with that adopted by the Republicans. It lacks dignity, force and sincerity.

The proceedings at Chicago leave the positions of the two parties practically unchanged. Upon the great question of protection to American industries, the Republican party is bold, aggressive and determined; the Democratic party is irresolute or treacherous. Old party men will recall the campaign of '44, when Polk was elected without adequate discussion of the tariff issue. Under the leadership of Buchanan and Dallas, both pledged to protection, Pennsylvania was carried for Polk and the Democratic party. In less than two years, the protective tariff of '42 was repealed and the free-trade tariff of '46 adopted. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, consenting, and Dallas himself, as Vice-President, casting the decisive vote in its favor. Such is the force of party discipline.

Upon this vital question the campaign just opening is sure to hinge. The Republicans will be sadly lacking in leadership if this essential difference between the two great parties is allowed to be overlooked. The working men and the business men of the great Eastern, Middle and Western States must be made to see their interest in this matter. No man, however good, must be elevated to the highest office in the gift of the nation whose opinions upon this question are unknown. His power to injure the industry of the country would be enormous. No mere childish cry for change can outweigh the plain necessities of the case. Without work there is no bread, and no philosophy can explain away the gnawings of an empty stomach. We commend this plank to the consideration of every working man in the land. It is good policy to let well enough alone.

Indexes for Deeds.

The method at present in use in the Register's Office of Essex County, for indexing the various books in which deeds and mortgages are recorded, is the same one which has been used for the past century.

The deeds are all indexed according to the first letter in the name of the seller or purchaser and in order to find the deed of a party named Smith, the searcher must run over the index of every deed given by any seller whose name begins with the letter S.

With the great increase in the number of conveyances growing out of the subdivision of farms into city lots and the increasing sales of real estate, the labor of examining the records of deeds and mortgages has grown to proportions which make the expense of procuring a reliable extract of the title to a plot of ground in Essex County more than purchasers of cheap property can well afford to pay.

Several counties in this State have adopted a new and simpler method of indexing, by which names beginning with S are subdivided according to the initial letter of the first name, so that all whose first name begins with A appear together, and all whose first name begins with B appear together, and so on through the alphabet.

This is a great saving of labor for the searcher and correspondingly reduce the expense of the purchaser.

Two years ago, a committee of the Essex Bar Association applied to the Board of Freeholders of the County to make an appropriation to cover the expense of making a new set of indexes upon this improved plan, and after considerable effort have succeeded in getting an appropriation from the present Board of Freeholders for that purpose.

The necessity for so doing is very plain, and when the new indexes are completed they will add to the accuracy as well as diminish the cost of procuring searches.

Canal Bathing.

The constables of the Township are having a hard time in their efforts to break up the practice of bathing in the canal. There is no other place for bathing nearer than the Passaic river, and on Sundays the aqueduct below the lock is frequented by men and boys who come from Orange as well as from Bloomfield, and take a bath, to the great annoyance of the parties who reside in that vicinity. The Township Committee appointed a constable who should put a stop to the nuisance, but he finds great difficulty in keeping on both sides of the canal at the same time, and when he appears, the insolent bather calmly places his clothes upon his head and wades over to the other side. The fugitive Eno is not more secure in Canada than is this lively bather with his world effects upon his head and a certainty that the constable must walk a mile to find a bridge.

The Committee have now employed two constables for this business, who will patrol both sides of our raging river; but so long as the small boy can remain in the middle of the stream he is comparatively safe.

We would suggest that a worn-out scow be secured and a navy organized, which should cruise along this exposed portion of our water front and protect the village from the incursions of these vandals.

If it is objected that this might be too expensive for our contingent fund, it would be well for the constables to practice throwing a lasso. If the noose could once be secured around the neck of a defiant bather he would be compelled to come ashore and be landed before a magistrate, who would impose a fine so heavy that the expense of a Turkish bath or a trip to Coney Island would be light by comparison.

The difficulties are perplexing, but they are not insurmountable and we look for a prompt suppression of these disturbers of the peace.

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Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD.
Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:28*, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:55, 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 6:55, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:51, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 1:15, 1:43, 2:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:18, 7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:58, 8:32*, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:26, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.

Leave New York—6:00, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:45, 11:55 p.m.

Leave Newark—6:49, 7:55, 8:43, 9:30, 10:00, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 8:03, 9:35, 11:53 p.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Newark—6:50, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:50 p.m.

* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.
Chambers and 23rd Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 9:48, 10:47 a.m. 1:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:50, 9:58 p.m.

Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:33, 10:52 a.m.

1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55 *10:03 p.m.

Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:08, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56, a.m. 1:40, 4:54, 5:31, 6:58 *10:08 p.m.

Arrive Newark—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m. 2:25, 5:40, 6:10, 7:55, 10:55 p.m.

Transit marked * will run Saturday nights only.

Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m. Leaves 23rd Street 15 minutes earlier.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m. 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:29, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.

Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m. 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:46 p.m.

Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m. 12:53, 4:28, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.

Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m. for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.

Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

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